



Mr. Emerson:—That the cause of freedom, in our land, demands at the present crisis, the collected energies of all those who would in any way consider its friends, is too apparent to cause a single doubt.

All the talents, all the perseverance, all the skill, which each and every one possesses, is needed to stem the tide which is fast rushing upon us, threatening to bury us under the cold stony waters of slavery.

No time, since the declaration of Independence, has been so pregnant with great events, so intimately connected with our personal liberties, as the present.

The "settlement" of the slavery agitation, of which so much boast has been made, has sprung a mine under our feet; which, if it has no other tendency, will serve to throw light on the design of the despotic power, which has so long governed our nation, which now seeks to invade even the sanctity of our minds, and to drive us, by pain and penalties, to submit the trade in bodies and souls of our fellowmen.

It is not time for us all to awake to a sense of our dangers, when our legislators pass laws, which violate the right and sanctity of every man's home; which authorizes the seizure of every husband, wife, father and brother in more than half the States in our Union, and hurried them before an irresponsible magistrate, to decide upon the right of the master to his slave, the master to the slave.

President Fillmore, with the assistance of Daniel Webster, can, undoubtedly succeed with the army and navy in kidnapping a few negroes, but he will not find it so easy to kidnap the public sentiment in the north; his bulls directed at all good citizens, will do no better laid by, as rare shows, to be used in 1851, as specimens of the dark ages, when ministers in Boston were commanded to join in chase of members of their church, after having administered to them the sacrament, that they might be sold into hopeless bondage, and deprived of all religious instruction. Verily, these are patriotic times.

We rejoice that the issue at the next election, must be directly upon this fugitive law. We say to all friends of freedom, as one, gird up now thy loins like a man, once more let us meet the enemies of our Republican institutions. Success is certain.

CARLISLE, March 1st, 1851.

W.

Our correspondent is all right and so are we.

The notice alluded to, was inserted by another, in our absence, who was not aware of the facts.

No man can despise the severity of this work more than we do. —En.

GOODEY LADY'S BOOK.

DR. SMITH:—I observe in the Inquirer of the 10th inst., a paragraph headed "Godoy's Lady's Book" in which that work is mentioned in terms of decided approbation. Perhaps the work itself is beyond our capacity to judge, but the author is a doctor, a lawyer, or he or she be the father or mother of a family, a husband and wife, son or daughter; they all will equally express with the Africans, to arrest, trial, and to be given up to some miscreant, who may claim them, and to be sent, by the help of all the force that the United States can muster, unless they can prove they were not slaves, and no man, or facilities allowed them for that. And this, in a land which is called a land of liberty.

No one can deny, that all this, and much more, are the legitimate results of this enactment.

Because they have taken place under it, and no one of us, is sure, that the next victim may not be ourselves. It is of no use to talk about constitutions, common sense, a sense of justice, which knows no human constitutions, is enough to teach every person who has a spark of pride in regard to the supposed guarantees, which the laws have thrown around themselves, or that nature has implanted in every man's bosom, a law which is directed against the life, liberty, peace or happiness of any innocent human being, is wholly, tyrannical, null and void. That those who approve the provisions of the law, and profess such lofty aspirations of patriotism and contend so strenuously for the majesty of the laws, are insincere, is proved by countless of its superlative measures.

A. C.

Take for example, the whig papers of Boston. While denouncing with holy horror upon the violation of law in this city, in rescuing a man from the officers of government, and using all the epithets which the English language can afford, to express its abhorrence of the act, it records without a word of disapprobation, the proceedings of a such assemblage of scoundrels, as is the meeting place to the freedom of speech, and equal to violate the law and constitution.

The Advertiser and Courier, so much needed by the most servile press in the Union. They never utter a word of complaint when mobs assemble in Boston, to interrupt Anti-Slavery meetings, and thus strike a deadly blow at the main pillar of our Republic, a discussion, but on the contrary, use language directly calculated to justify any measure, unless however shameful they may be, when directed against anti-slavery sentiment.

Other whig papers in that State, and this, have done the same thing; while some of the most unscrupulous, in the democratic party, have openly endeavored in a recent instance, to incite mob resistance to the freedom of speech in this State. An attentive observer can but see, that the pretended patriots of the whig party, is not the result of a pure love of law, for the sake of law, but a supreme love of party, making it incumbent upon them to support the law for party purposes, while that of the opposite party, who support it, do it from the inherent disposition which has always made them the natural allies of the slave power.

While the friends of this enactment are using all their sophistry, to cover up its abominations, some for one reason, some for another, it all resolves into one element. Capital for party purposes. And to what do these party purposes lead? Is it not evident to every reflecting mind, that the object of the reviving of this law, of a long ago, is invincibly to instill into the minds of the people, the idea, that the law, and the several enactments might see only a desire faithfully to execute the provisions of the constitution.

Just so, many in France, were beguiled into the belief that Louis Philippe, was a fast friend of the people, his wife, insincere source most effectually blinded the people, until it was nearly too late. In this case, the passage of this law, with its provisions, is a direct step to the very centre of despotism. While its friends endeavor to cover it over, hiding its deformity under assumed patriotism, hoping, vain hope, to stifle all opposition, and gain the assent of the people, waiting to see the principle gain strength and radiate its poisonous influence through the country. No one can fail to see that when the personal liberty of an individual is placed in the hands of one man, entirely subject to his decision, with all the influence of prejudice and personal feeling in the scale against him, the power whose liberty is at stake and all the power of the government brought to bear to support that decision, whether right or wrong, without the right of appeal, that it is as absolute despotism as can be conceived. The plea, that the right of appeal lies in the State to which may be carried, may be true, but that is only another falacy by which the slave power seek to mystify the people.

The right to certain things may exist, without the possibility of obtaining them. Hungry no doubt, had the right to her Independence, and had she been strong enough, she could have obtained it. Poorly, also, had a right to her liberty; and yet both were crushed by the same power that represented.

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Yours, A. WATCHMAN.

For the Portland Inquirer.

BROWNSFIELD, March 8, 1851.

MA. ENRICO:—I saw in the Inquirer of last week, a request for Temperance accounts, and this being the evening following our annual town meeting, I thought it a proper time to give you an account of the temperance cause in this town at present.

For some time past the Temperance Society has held weekly meetings, which have been well attended and interesting. Large numbers have signed the pledge, and among them were some hard cases.

On the 8th of Feby., a Temperance Watchman Club was organized in this town. We commenced, a little band of sixteen, and all kinds of opposition and objections. The drunkard wanted his liberty. The old man with a severed head, cried out with horror at the secret. Others said we should get the political power. But we are steadily increasing. At present we number sixty-nine, and in two weeks there will probably be one hundred Watchmen in this town, "good men and true," and the sworn enemies of alcohol. Opposition fits like a mist before the wind, and prejudice, where it has not been rooted, is torn back to its bones that church! We will still, on our blotted, disowning who dares to pollute, but we have thinned his ranks, hedged him in, and suffice, and famine will soon bring him to terms. I must close by saying, that the Temperance Society and the Watchmen are carrying on a thorough reformation, and to-day their triumph was made complete by electing, all true pledged men for town officers.

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No one can deny, that all this, and much more, are the legitimate results of this enactment.

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